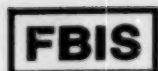


JPRS-UMA-86-067

3 DECEMBER 1986

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

3 DECEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

Reykjavik Implications for Europe Viewed (V. Kuzar; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 Oct 86)	1
TASS: Journal Writes on Threat of Chance Outbreak of War (TASS International Service, 20 Oct 86)	6

WARSAW PACT

Warsaw Pact's Role in Maintaining Peace Stressed (V. Nikanorov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 24 Oct 86)	7
--	---

ARMED FORCES

Marshal Kulikov Visits Yerevan Electoral Okrug (KOMMUNIST, 25 Oct 86)	9
Role, Significance of Unit Propaganda Work Discussed (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 11 Oct 86)	11
All-Army Conference of Social Scientists Held (N. Kalmykov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 Oct 86)	12
SFRY Army Youth Delegation Visits (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 1 Nov 86)	14

NAVAL FORCES

PRAVDA: U.S. 'Trigger Cocked' in Mediterranean (Yu. Vladimirov; PRAVDA, 7 Sep 86)	15
--	----

Need To Curtail Aircraft Carrier Diplomacy (A. Sitnikov; PRAVDA, 27 Aug 86)	16
CIVIL DEFENSE	
Profile of Plant Civil Defense Chief (B. Khudoleyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Oct 86)	20
DOSA AF	
MD Military Council Discusses Pre-Draft Training (Baku Domestic Service, 4 Oct 86)	21
Georgian Pioneers Hold Mock War Exercise (AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI, 24 Jun 86)	22
FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS	
Aviation's Role in NATO Conventional War Scenario (V. Alekseyev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Oct 86)	23
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Pays Tribute to PRC Marshal (A. Kalyagin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Oct 86)	27
AFGHANISTAN	
Weinberger 'Lies' About DRA Withdrawal Hit (V. Vinogradov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 2 Nov 86)	29
Moscow Envisages Further Troop Withdrawals From DRA (Moscow World Service, 12 Oct 86)	31
'Soldiers of Peace' Return From Afghanistan (Stanislav Kosterin; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 14 Oct 86)	33
PRAVDA on Konduz Farewell to Soviet Servicemen (A. Gorokhov, et al.; PRAVDA, 18 Oct 86)	35
Paper Carries Feature on Troops in Afghanistan (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 19 Sep 86)	37
PRAVDA Reviews Portfolio of DRA War Hero Profiles (V. Verstakov; PRAVDA, 19 Sep 86)	38
New Sarandoy Festival Day in Afghanistan (Mikhail Leshchinskiy; Moscow Television Service, 1 Oct 86)	42
DRA Pilots Receive Award for Heroism (Mikhail Leshchinskiy; Moscow Television Service, 4 Oct 86)	44
Moscow TV Reports on Capture of Terrorists in DRA (M. Leshchinskiy; Moscow Television Service, 6 Oct 86)	46

Moscow Describes Anti-Rebel Operation in DRA (Farid Seyful-Mulyukov; Moscow Television Service, 8 Oct 86)	48
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA; Rebel Link With Iranian Drug Crimes (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 7 Oct 86)	50
Moscow; Preparations for Troop Withdrawal Underway in DRA (F. Seyful-Mkulyukov, M. Leshchinskiy, Moscow Television Service, 11 Oct 86)	51
Afghan TV Program on Plunder, Corruption Among Rebels (Boris Savodyan; Moscow Domestic Service, 13 Oct 86)	53
Briefs	
DRA Protests Pakistan Intrusion	54
Afghan 'Bandits' Use Chemical Weapons	54
Afghans Returning From Iran, Pakistan	55

/9987

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

REYKJAVIK IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPE VIEWED

PM121807 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Class V. Kuzar military-political review: "With Faith in the Force of Reason"]

[Text] The destiny of Europe... Since time immemorial it has worried many people and continues to worry them today. World wars which have carried away millions of human lives have begun here on two occasions. And now the two biggest groupings of armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date weapons--both nuclear and conventional--confront each other in Europe. This circumstance is generating greater and greater alarm about the future of the continent.

The first shoots of a new political thinking are beginning to show clearly of late in the social life of Europe. More and more Europeans are reluctant to see their continent as a "theater of military actions." They believe that the Old World must become an example of cohabitation for sovereign, equal, yet peace-loving states which have realized their interdependence and which are building their relations on the basis of trust.

The formation of precisely those views is being promoted above all by the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the other countries of the socialist community. The USSR's specific proposals for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in Europe and throughout the world and the fraternal countries' program for a substantial reduction of the conventional arms and armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are acknowledged and supported by many people. The European peoples perceive these initiatives as socialism's adamant determination to uphold the cause of peace on the continent and throughout the planet.

Real prospects for a turnaround toward the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe have been revealed in connection with the successful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written about the accords reached at the conference. These include the decision on the nonuse of force in all its forms, including armed force, and the decision mandatorily to give 42 day's notice of all exercises by ground forces and of actions by air and naval forces associated with these when 13,000 or more men and 300 tanks are involved; the accord on the control and monitoring of military activity, and so forth.

There is no need to stress that the implementation of the package of military and political measures drawn up at the conference is leading to the diminution of the danger of military confrontation on the European continent. The good example of Stockholm can serve as a start for more substantial accords and for the expansion of the atmosphere of trust on an international scale too.

These days, the gaze of millions of people of goodwill is firmly riveted on Iceland. Efforts are being made here to take the heat out of Soviet-American relations whose temperature has been maintained for a long time at a dangerously high level. At the "interim" meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik; the situation is being evaluated directly and directives are being agreed for achieving progress in the sphere of nuclear arms. Governments and parliaments, statesmen and politicians, various parties and public organizations, and the broad masses of the people are expressing the hope that accords will be reached at the meeting aimed at curbing the arms race, and improving the international situation. The Portuguese [as published] newspaper EL PAIS, for example, wrote that the meeting "reveals hopes for detente and the possibilities for progression forward along the path of nuclear disarmament--a vitally important issue for the whole world, and especially for Europe."

What will this meeting end with? This is a question which is today exercising everyone who is anxious about the future of mankind. Let us not engage in forecasting, but let us wait until Monday. But one thing is clear right now: At the talks it is a question of the most burning problem of the present time--the problem of war and peace. The Soviet Union has come to the meeting with a whole package of compromise proposals and with a readiness to examine any problems without prejudice and above all problems pertaining to the whole spectrum of nuclear arms. Stressing this, M.S. Gorbachev stated on his arrival in Reykjavik: "We are prepared to seek solutions to the most vitally important problems which are troubling the peoples--the kind of solutions which would make it possible to thoroughly and in practical terms tackle questions of disarmament in order to reach the goal which we have set ourselves and to push aside and remove the threat of nuclear war. We call upon the entire world community to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the present century."

It is hoped in European progressive circles that Reykjavik will become a point of departure in the matter of purging the continent of nuclear weapons. Demands are ringing out increasingly persistently today for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, the north of Europe, and in Central Europe. Great Britain's Labor Party at its recent annual conference adopted a decision that, in the event of its coming to power, it would rid the territory of the country of U.S. nuclear weapons and rescind the modernization of the British nuclear submarine fleet.

Thus a rapprochement of points of view can be observed in Europe, and the drawing up of common approaches and criteria as regards questions of ensuring both European and international security. And this cannot fail to gladden peace-loving peoples. At the same time something else is also obvious: With the growth of Europeans' anxiety for the destiny of the continent and with the increased activity in the quest for new paths to relax international tension, the resistance offered by the opponents of this process is also increasing. And the tone here is being set by the forces of reaction and militarism.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger ticked off the British Labor Party like a naughty schoolboy for its antinuclear policy. He even threatened to take the most resolute measures to neutralize such sentiments. It should be noted that the British Government did not condemn such flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs by the Pentagon chief. Moreover, talking about the stance of London officialdom, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported that British Defense Secretary Younger and his American colleague held secret talks in order to "devise a joint plan of action aimed at reducing the chances of a Labor victory in the next general election."

This example shows cogently that people across the ocean are reluctant to take into account the interests of the Europeans and that for the sake of those imperial ambitions they are ready over there to flout the Europeans' security. It has to be stated, unfortunately, that certain West European governments constantly give in to pressure from across the ocean and thereby assume no small share of responsibility for the intensification of the arms race and for the exacerbation of confrontation.

An extremely instructive document recently became public knowledge from which it can be seen that the North Atlantic bloc is preparing actively for nuclear war. As REUTERS reported from Brussels, a 40-page "guide on the use of nuclear weapons" has been drawn up in NATO headquarters. It examines questions of the planning and coordination of actions by the allies in the event of a nuclear conflict and it contains the criteria for the use of nuclear weapons by the NATO countries--from artillery shells to missiles--against targets in Warsaw Pact countries. It should be emphasized that the document reflects the "strategy of deterrence and flexible response" which, as is known, envisages the first use of nuclear weapons by the West.

Special interest is generated by the fact that the elaboration of the new NATO nuclear doctrine began 8 years ago. The first utterances in favor of stationing U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe also date from that time. Such a coincidence cannot be fortuitous. It was precisely then that Atlanticists began a new stage of material preparation for the unleashing and waging of an aggressive nuclear war, and did this secretly, without the knowledge of their peoples. And this provides, primarily, for bringing first-strike nuclear missile weapons close to the borders of the socialist countries.

The aforesaid document will be examined at the next session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. Its work at the level of the bloc's defense ministers will take place 21-22 October in the Scottish city of Gleneagles. The supposition is being voiced in the Western mass media that the session will also discuss a proposal about the creation of a European ABM system based on the technology of the U.S. "star wars" program.

This system, which has been dubbed "the European Defense Initiative" (EDI), is being persistently pushed through by General Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO forces, Europe. "I want to have... a defensive shield adapted to regional conditions," the general declared. In practice this means that the NATO headquarters is planning to create a territorial ABM system including laser beam, and other weapons. Its aim is the same as that of the U.S. "star wars" program--to guarantee the impunity of a first strike. After all it is precisely toward this that the bloc's armed forces are oriented by the present NATO strategic concept known as the "Rogers Plan."

The FRG is exerting considerable pressure on its NATO allies for the purpose of creating an EDI. And this is no accident. As before, the militarist circles of that country are gambling on the intensification of military preparations and of the aggressiveness of the FRG Armed Forces which play a key role in NATO. Their mood was expressed by Admiral (Vellerskhof) who has just been appointed inspector general (commander) of the Bundeswehr. He not only demanded that the "equipping of the armed forces be improved" and that spending on arms be sharply increased, but also stated, literally, the following: "The general and complete elimination of nuclear weapons is impossible to imagine. As long as I serve, nuclear weapons will not be renounced." The admiral here forcefully advocated a strategy of "nuclear deterrence [ustrasheniye]," and opposed the elimination of medium-range missiles.

So far the North Atlantic bloc has not responded to the proposal by the Warsaw Pact states concerning the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe. The NATO leadership conceals its patent reluctance to embark on such a step by means of various references to the need for a detailed examination of this initiative. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to build up military preparations. Thus, a meeting took place in Rome of the leaders of the national armaments departments of the European NATO member countries. According to the bulletin [NUVEL RIPORE] great attention was paid at the meeting to the question of the joint creation of a new military aircraft. There was also discussion of the creation of new ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles, artillery pieces, ammunition and the broad use of technological innovations in the production of arms.

As we can see, among the Atlanticists as before, the dogmas of thinking in terms of confrontation are tenacious. Hopes continue to be nurtured in NATO staffs of acquiring military superiority with the aid of technical refinements, supermodern types of weapons, and above all space weapons, in order to dictate their own terms of world development from a position of strength. All this fetters the political will of certain governments and makes them waste

enormous sums on the arms race and the expansion of military preparations which leads to the preservation of tension in Europe and throughout the planet as a whole.

Today history poses with special force the question: What should the continent be like? Millions of Europeans see it without nuclear weapons and without wars. And objective preconditions exist for this. They repose in the Soviet program of constructive measures aimed at ending the arms race and creating an all-embracing system of international security. The Reykjavik meeting can and must make its contribution to the realization of program. The peoples of Europe and all peace-loving mankind believe in the force of reason and consider that the time has come for resolute and responsible actions.

/9738

CSO: 1801/34

MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

TASS: JOURNAL WRITES ON THREAT OF CHANCE OUTBREAK OF WAR

LD211921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS)--A number of technical accidents during the past year have once again and with special force drawn the attention of scientists and public and political figures, both in the West and in the East, including those in the USSR and the United States, to the danger of a chance, unsanctioned, use of nuclear weapons, and to the unpredictable consequences linked with this, writes Mikhail Milshteyn in the 10th issue of the journal SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA.

It goes without saying that the threat of a chance outbreak of nuclear war will rise sharply if U.S. plans for "Star Wars" start to be implemented and if a new and extremely dangerous area of the arms race is opened up in space, the specialist stresses. As we know, the purpose of these plans is to acquire the ability to deliver a first nuclear strike and in so doing to go unpunished. Their implementation will increase the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war, will lead to the destabilization of the strategic situation, and will raise the level of mistrust between the USSR and the United States. All this, in its turn, will lead to an intensification of the danger of a chance, unsanctioned, use of nuclear weapons.

The danger of an unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons is raised also in situations of crisis and under conditions of regional conflicts, increased confrontation, and tension in relations.

The most effective way of preventing a chance, unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons would be to remove them from national arsenals, Mikhail Milshteyn stresses. If mutually acceptable agreements are not achieved at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms and if there is no normalization of political relations, or any improvement in the political climate, then no special centers will reduce the nuclear danger and the risk of nuclear weapons being used by accident.

The moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union and the decision to extend it until 1 January 1987 is of direct relevance to measures for the preventing a chance outbreak of war. The question of a moratorium must be looked upon not in isolation but within the context of the overall problem of delivering mankind from nuclear weapons. If the Soviet Union were to be joined in this by the United States, then a major step would be taken toward ending the further improvement and stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and hence toward the prevention of a chance outbreak of war.

WARSAW PACT

WARSAW PACT'S ROLE IN MAINTAINING PEACE STRESSED

PM271551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition p 4

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Nikanorov article: "In a Single Formation"—first paragraph is report by Major V. Semenikhin]

[Text] On 23 October the servicemen of the N [not further identified] missile unit, where Major V. Novoselov serves, received Hungarian servicemen from the unit where Senior Lieutenant I. Juhasz serves. Firm friendship unites the brothers in arms. More than once they have worked side by side, performing complex combat training tasks. The close combat cooperation helps the Soviet and Hungarian missilemen to improve their military skill. On that day a rally was held at which, in a ceremonial atmosphere, the N missile unit was awarded the "Golden Wreath", the badge of honor of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society.

That short report, which reached the editorial office from the Southern Group of Forces, is an organic part of the vivid pattern of a day in the planet's life. On the European continent this day is not clouded by the misfortunes of war. This truly is Peace Day—a peace over which the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' fraternal armies stand firm guard in a single combat formation.

For over 30 years the socialist community states' combined military might has reliably countered imperialism's aggressive schemes. The Warsaw Pact embodied Lenin's ideas on proletarian internationalism and the need for the peoples' unity and cohesion in order to repulse imperialism's intrigues.

In the grim years of World War II the foundations of the present brotherhood in arms of the socialist armies' servicemen were laid. It was born and endured the most difficult trials in the fire of battle against the Hitlerite invaders. Socialism's present-day armed defenders are worthily continuing the older generations' revolutionary and combat traditions. United by common class interests and indestructible friendship, the Warsaw Pact countries' servicemen are tirelessly increasing their combat skill and improving their mastery of weapons and combat hardware.

In the present complex international conditions, the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' unity and cohesion and their defensive alliance and the development of cooperation in all spheres are of great significance. So long as the NATO military bloc exists, the new edition of the CPSU program stresses, "the party considers it necessary to comprehensively promote the improvement of the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization as an instrument of collective defense against imperialism's aggressive aspirations and of joint struggle to achieve lasting peace and the broadening of international cooperation."

Showing a heightened sense of responsibility for the fate of the planet, the Warsaw Pact states embarked on International Peace Year with a most major initiative--the proposal to reduce conventional arms and armed forces throughout Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The fraternal countries unanimously supported the USSR's stance at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik and the large-scale and far-reaching Soviet initiatives put forward there. Stressing that meeting's significance, M.S. Gorbachev stated in his speech on Soviet television 22 October that since that meeting "we have all become immeasurably more aware of the danger facing the world, have a stronger sense of the need for urgent decisions, and, most important, we now know: the elimination of the nuclear threat is realistic and possible."

The Warsaw Pact is an effective and constructive factor in European politics and world politics as a whole. With ranks closely united, the fraternal armies' servicemen are securely barring the way to imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

/9738

CSO: 1801/34

ARMED FORCES

MARSHAL KULIKOV VISITS YEREVAN ELECTORAL OKRUG

PM031515 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Oct 86 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov in Yerevan"]

[Text] On 24 October Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, arrived in Yerevan.

Marshal V.G. Kulikov was met at Yerevan airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; L.G. Saakyan, first secretary of Yerevan Armenian Communist Party Gorkom; Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Red-banner Transcaucasus Military District; M.P. Kolesnikov, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; Lieutenant General V.L. Gulevich, chief of the Red-banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate; and other officials.

On the same day Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov met with his voters from Yerevan Spandaryanskiy Electoral Okrug No 387 in the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities and also with workers and employees from the K. Tsetkin Industrial Sewn Goods Association.

V. Nanidzhanyan, general director of the association, spoke about the broad socialist competition to meet the 12th 5-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule, the introduction of new, highly productive equipment, and the improvement of output quality.

V.G. Kulikov was acquainted with the production process, talked with workers, engineers, and technicians, and asked them about their living and working conditions and issues relating to social changes at the enterprise.

In the afternoon V.G. Kulikov visited the Yerevan Mathematical Machines Research Institute. Here he was acquainted with the activities of this scientific center and with work done to create new computer systems.

Then Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov visited the city of Abovyan. He visited a memorial to Russian-Armenian friendship.

V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, was accompanied by F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.P. Kochetkov, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Col Gen K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Red-banner Transcaucasus Military District; V.A. Megrabyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Industry Section; and other officials.

/8309

CSO: 1801/39

ARMED FORCES

ROLE, SIGNIFICANCE OF UNIT PROPAGANDA WORK DISCUSSED

PM130831 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 October 1986 Second Edition carries on page 1 under the headline "The Unit's Propaganda Worker" a 1,200-word editorial devoted to the role and significance of propaganda work.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA elaborates on the significance of the "human factor" and of proper propaganda work in the armed forces, giving examples of sound work. It says, however, that "there are quite a few examples of a different kind. The work of some propaganda workers is not effectively reflected in ideological backing for tasks relating to combat readiness and the further strengthening of servicemen's discipline and of organization and order in the unit or the ship."

Having explained what must be done to improve propaganda work, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on: "New approaches must be elaborated in the organization of explanations of the CPSU's foreign policy course to personnel. Today it is very important that every serviceman should hold the firm belief that the great power ambitions of the U.S. Administration can be curbed only by steadily enhancing vigilance and readiness to deal at any moment a crushing blow against any encroachment on the independence of our motherland and its allies.

"Propaganda workers in units and ships have broad opportunities at their disposal to intensify the counteraction against subversive actions by bourgeois propaganda. Better use must be made for this purpose of the press, radio, and television. Assertiveness anticipating the malicious attacks by trained haters of socialism--this must be inherent in all our ideological efforts."

/9738
CSO: 1801/34

ARMED FORCES

ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS HELD

PM130943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel N. Kalmykov report: "In Line with the Demands of the Times: All-Army Conference of Chiefs of USSR Defense Ministry Military Educational Establishment Social Science Departments and Courses in Socioeconomic Disciplines"]

[Text] Addressing the all-Union conference of heads of social science departments, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the implementation of the course toward acceleration and restructuring, toward the achievement of a qualitatively new state of the Soviet society, is unthinkable without boosting ideological and theoretical activities, without providing a reliable scientific backup for the practical measures to improve social relations in conditions of developing socialism.

The great and impressive tasks confronting social scientists at the current stage of Soviet society's development were discussed and their relevance to military education was made clear at an all-Army conference of chiefs of USSR Defense Ministry military education establishment departments of social sciences and courses in socioeconomic disciplines held in Moscow 4 October. The conference was opened by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A report was delivered by Colonel General D.A. Volkonogov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

V.V. Serebryannikov, G.I. Kostakov, N.V. Meshcheryakov, V.P. Khalipov, A. Ye. Kuznetsov, A.I. Burlakov, G.I. Datchikov, P.P. Abramov, and other comrades spoke in the debate on the report.

The report and the conference participants' speeches stressed that Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the all-Union conference of heads of social science departments is of key significance for the practical work of military social scientists.

Tasks pertaining to the radical improvement of the quality of social science teaching and its practical thrust were discussed in the light of the demands of the party and of life itself, and the experience gained in the utilization of effective forms, methods, and means of inculcating a scientific world outlook in students was generalized. The conference focused special attention

on ways of imparting to students knowledge and skills needed for successful independent work in further enhancing the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships, improving the ideological, political, moral, and military education of personnel, strengthening military discipline and observance of military order, and increasing the cohesion of multinational military collectives.

I.P. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, and senior members of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, took part in the conference.

/12913

CSO: 1801/24

ARMED FORCES

SFRY ARMY YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS

PM031902 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] A group of youth workers from the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Captain B. Legner, president of the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference in the Yugoslav People's Army, was in the USSR 27-31 October at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Yugoslav guests studied Komsomol organizations' experience of work on the communist education of young people in the Army, the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, and the preparation for the 20th Komsomol Congress.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, met with the Komsomol aktiv from a servicemen's unit, and toured the sights in the hero-cities of Moscow and Minsk.

A conversation took place in the Komsomol Central Committee. The delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

/8309

CSO: 1801/39

NAVAL FORCES

PRAVDA: U.S. 'TRIGGER COCKED' IN MEDITERRANEAN

PM100950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Vladimirov "Comment on a News Report": "The Trigger is Cocked"—first paragraph is an AFP dispatch]

[Text] Naples, 6 Sep--The U.S. aircraft carrier "Forrestal" with escort ships has put out to sea from this Italian port. According to military sources in Washington, the squadron has been ordered to sail toward the Central Mediterranean to take "precautionary measures."

It is not difficult to guess the meaning of "precautionary measures" in the currently prevailing tense situation. It means putting on combat alert the U.S. military machine which is stationed in the Mediterranean and is threatening a new armed attack on Libya. The danger of a conflict is exacerbated by the fact that threats have constantly been issuing from the banks of the Potomoc in the recent past that measures will be taken against this sovereign country in response to acts of "Libyan terrorism," which have been fabricated on the very same banks.

The new orders to continue the concentration of the U.S. naval armada close to the Libyan coast followed immediately after the capture of a Pan American airliner by hijackers at Pakistan's Karachi Airport. Certain circles are trying to present this barbarian action as an example of "Libyan terrorism," even though the Jamahiriyyah's involvement in the events in Karachi has not been proved in any way.

Nonetheless, the trigger of the Pentagon's military machine has been cocked.

/9738

CSO: 1801/34

NAVAL FORCES

NEED TO CURTAIL AIRCRAFT CARRIER DIPLOMACY

PM290910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[A. Sitnikov article: "Stop the Naval Arms Race!"--capitalized passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Replacing outmoded "gunboat diplomacy" with the new "aircraft carrier diplomacy" is, to all appearances, one of the goals that Washington is setting itself. This is attested by many facts. They are confirmed by reports currently being received. A threat of new aggression against Libya is being created in the Mediterranean, where ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet are constantly on patrol. The U.S. battleship "New Jersey," which is capable of carrying Tomahawk nuclear missiles on board, has been sent to the Japanese port of Sasebo. It is planned that in the next few days this ship and other U.S. Navy ships will carry out provocative maneuvers in the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk--in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Far Eastern coast. At the same time Washington is pushing the idea of creating a new military command to which special air force, ground forces, and naval units would be transferred--a kind of "combat strike force" ready to attack any country whose policies do not suit U.S. ruling circles. All this merely emphasizes the urgency of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race on the seas and oceans.

In his recent speech on Soviet tv, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, announcing the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, dwelt in detail on other aspects of the foreign policy of our country, which has put forward a comprehensive program for eliminating nuclear and other types of arms. An important place in this program is taken up by proposals aimed at ending the race in naval arms and military activities on the seas and oceans. The implementation of these proposals on a global scale and within certain regions would serve mankind's fundamental vital interests.

The new Soviet initiatives include an extensive platform for ensuring safety and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region by inviting all states to participate in this process. In putting forward the task of limiting naval activities in this region, the Soviet Union is advocating that specific talks be initiated on ending activities in the Pacific by naval fleets, primarily

ships equipped with nuclear weapons. The limitation of rivalry in the sphere of antisubmarine weapons, in particular an agreement on the sides refraining from antisubmarine activity in certain parts of the Pacific, would help to strengthen strategic stability. This could be a substantial confidence-building measure.

Life itself persistently places the limitation of the arms race at sea at the forefront of the struggle against the threat of war and for reliable security for all states. The Soviet Union proposes moving the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the Asia-Pacific region to the practical plane and starting with simpler measures such as ensuring the safety of shipping. Furthermore, the Soviet Union would be prepared to reciprocate if the United States abandoned its military presence in the Philippines, say.

What are the realities of the present-day situation in the world's oceans?

The armadas under the Stars and Stripes are now one of the most important components in the U.S. military machine. Counting on acquiring comprehensive supremacy and the potential for massive use of force in the planet's most remote regions, Washington has started a new round in the naval arms race—one of the central elements in its program for the "modernization of strategic forces."

New ships with the latest strike means are being laid down and commissioned, and old ships are being reequipped with the same means. The constant U.S. naval presence in various parts of the world's oceans is being stepped up, and the base infrastructure to back up that presence is being expanded. In recent years there has been a sharp increase in the number of capital ships—now numbering 546—in the U.S. Navy. The aim is to increase their number to 600. Particular stress is laid on equipping surface warships and submarines with long-range cruise missiles. In the early nineties the United States plans to deploy no less than 4,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles at sea.

Washington is increasingly frequently sending its fleets many thousands of miles away from its shores to pressure sovereign states—particularly developing states—to interfere in their internal affairs and carry out acts of armed aggression and intervention, and to maintain colonialism and foreign domination. The South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, and the Indian Ocean have become scenes for operations. The world well remembers how U.S. warships "crushed" defenseless Grenada and shelled peaceful Lebanese cities and villages. Quite recently U.S. warships assembled off the Libyan coast undertook overt aggression against that sovereign Arab country, and threats against it are still continuing. According to the canons of the policy of neoglobalism, the U.S. Navy is used for "shows of strength" off the Cuban and Nicaraguan coasts and off the coast of other continents—anywhere that peoples are defending their right to independently determine their own destiny.

Our country consistently advocates the adoption of specific measures aimed at limiting and reducing naval arms and at scaling down naval activity. /INDEPENDENTLY OR TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THE SOVIET UNION HAS PUT FORWARD DISCUSSION--A WHOLE SERIES OF SPECIFIC MEASURES CONCERNING THE MUTUAL LIMITATION OF NAVAL ACTIVITY, ARMS LIMITATION AND REDUCTION, AND THE ADOPTION OF CORRESPONDING CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES. THE PROGRAM PUT FORWARD BY THE USSR FOR ELIMINATING MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONRY BY THE YEAR 2000 OPENS UP AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RADICALLY REMOVING FOREVER THE NUCLEAR DANGER THAT THREATENS THE PEOPLES FROM THE SEAS AND THE OCEAN DEPTHS./ The achievement of an agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva would be a major step toward solving this task. Along with a ban on space strike arms our country is also prepared to agree to a 50-percent reduction in the sides' strategic offensive arms, a considerable proportion of which is accounted for by nuclear submarines equipped with ballistic missiles. With a view to making progress at the Geneva talks the USSR has proposed reaching an agreement on an interim solution whereby, together with an agreement not to exceed the ABM Treaty, the sides' strategic arms would be reduced by approximately 30 percent and limited to equal levels. Moreover, there would be a reduction in sea-based strategic delivery vehicles and the charges they carry.

The world community is expressing serious concern at the continued cramming of the seaways with arms and the growth of military confrontation on the high seas. Resolutions adopted at recent UN General Assembly sessions contain persistent calls for talks to be started on limiting naval activities, for naval arms to be limited and reduced, and for confidence-building measures to be spread to the seas and the oceans, particularly those regions with the busiest sea lanes or where the possible outbreak of conflicts is not probable.

Our country immediately responded to the UN appeal. Expressing its readiness to participate in talks, it proposed a range of practical measures in all the most important avenues in this sphere. /AS AN URGENT STEP IT HAS PROPOSED REACHING AGREEMENT ON THE NONEXPANSION OF NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN REGIONS OF CONFLICT OR TENSION. THE USSR BELIEVES IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO SEEK OPPORTUNITIES FOR ERADICATING THE SITUATION WHEREBY THE NAVIES OF LARGE POWERS MAKE LONG VOYAGES FAR FROM THEIR OWN SHORES AND TO EXAMINE STEPS SUCH AS WITHDRAWING SHIPS WITH NUCLEAR WEAPONS ABOARD FROM CERTAIN PARTS OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS AND SETTING LIMITS ON THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SHIPS IN THESE AREAS./

The Soviet Union is prepared to go even further. For instance, it is prepared to discuss the possibility of adopting measures such as limiting the number of main types of ship and introducing limits on antisubmarine forces and means, as well as measures with regard to naval bases on foreign territories. It has advocated further examination of the question of a balanced reduction in the number of ships in service with the major powers' navies, devoting particular attention to warships such as aircraft carriers, for instance, which are particularly destabilizing. The coordination and implementation of confidence-building measures would be of great importance.

The USSR has agreed to hold talks on naval arms and activity within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference or at a special forum with the participation of all major naval powers and other interested states in accordance with the principle of not damaging anyone's security and while taking due account of all factors determining the correlation of forces at sea.

Despite persistent UN appeals, talks on the limitation of naval activity and arms have not yet begun. The reason for this is the stubborn reluctance of the United States and its closest NATO allies.

In a persistent attempt to limit naval activity and arms, the USSR is striving to take practical steps to solve the problem in individual regions and sea areas. It persistently supports the nonaligned countries' efforts aimed at ensuring the speediest implementation of the UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and at holding a corresponding international conference in 1988. At a session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean in July the Soviet delegation again drew the attention of all states to the proposal put forward by the USSR back in 1982--without waiting for a conference to be convened--that all states whose ships use the Indian Ocean refrain from any steps likely to complicate the situation in that region. The aim of the proposal is to ensure that major naval formations are not sent to the Indian Ocean, that naval exercises are not held there, and that the military bases of those coastal states which have such bases are not expanded or modernized.

The Soviet proposals that agreed confidence-building measures be extended to the Mediterranean, that armed forces there be reduced, that ships with nuclear weapons aboard be withdrawn, that nuclear weapons not be sited on the territory of the Mediterranean countries, and that the nuclear powers pledge not to use such weapons against any Mediterranean country which refuses to permit their siting remain in force. The USSR believes it would be useful to convene a conference on the Mediterranean with the participation of Mediterranean states and states adjoining the region. The United States and other interested countries could take part in this conference. It would be aimed at reaching agreement on drawing up definite recommendations for the creation of a peace and security system for the Mediterranean region. Our country has expressed willingness to withdraw the Soviet Navy from the Mediterranean, provided that the U.S. Navy is withdrawn at the same time.

The conditions of the nuclear age persistently dictate the need for a new approach to the problems of naval arms and military activities at sea. It is time to abandon old ideas, when it was considered right to declare enormous sea areas as zones of "special interest" and the establishment of supremacy at sea was proclaimed as a goal of national policy. The call of the time is to prevent the sad memory of gunboat diplomacy from being replaced by the diplomacy of carrier task forces.

/9738

CSO: 1801/34

CIVIL DEFENSE

PROFILE OF PLANT CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF

PM131035 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 October 1986 Second Edition carries on page 6 under the headline "Not Complacent" a 750-word report by own correspondent Major B Khudoleyev on the civil defense organization set up by Reserve Colonel P. Krasko at the Lenin Komsomol Automobile Plant. It is 18 years since Krasko first set up the organization, and "throughout all these years the plant's collective has unswervingly maintained its front-ranking positions in the region with regard to the organization of civil defense."

But, Khudoleyev writes, Krasko's main achievement has been to "rally around the civil defense headquarters people who are not complacent but have a highly developed sense of responsibility. First and foremost reserve and retired officers with considerable military experience." The "nonmilitarized formations" regularly train and hold exercises, and Khudoleyev concludes that "a good basis has been created at the plant for exercises in the civil defense system: Two training centers are in constant operation and there are never places to be had at two dozen or so specialized classes each with their own program—almost all the plant's workers and employees learn the minimum for protection against mass destruction weapons. The training center regularly holds competitions and normative tests. But that is not enough for the headquarters chief. He actively strives to ensure that all working people at the enterprise make their own contribution to improving the country's defense capability."

/12913

CSO: 1801/24

DOSA AF

MD MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRE-DRAFT TRAINING

LD060514 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0204 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] A meeting of the Military Council of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District has been held to discuss the implementation of the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decision for the preparation of youth for military service and ways of improving this work. Lt Gen Kleymenov, chief of staff and first deputy commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, delivered a report.

The following made speeches at the meeting: Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijani Communist Party; Army General Zaytsev; Colonel General Kochetov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; Lt Gen Gulevich, member of the District Military Council and head of its Political Directorate; and leaders of a number of ministries and main administrations of the Transcaucasus Republics.

It was noted that the Military Council, commanders, political organs, the staff, and the party and Komsomol organizations of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, together with the party and soviet organs, ministries, and main administrations of the Transcaucasus Republics are engaged in active educational work to prepare youth for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces [words indistinct] in a spirit of determination to be always ready for the defense of the fatherland. At the same time, there is a need for the further improvement and reconstruction of this work; it is necessary to improve its efficiency.

The following participated in the work of the meeting: Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; and Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party.

/9738

CSO: 1831/402

DOSAAP

GEORGIAN PIONEERS HOLD MOCK WAR EXERCISE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 June 1986 carries on page 2 Kakha Sikharulidze's and Zaza Gomarteli's 900-word account

of a mock war exercise in a Pioneer encampment north of Dusheti on the morning of 22 June, designed to test the campers' quickness and skills. Because of the profound significance of the date--the anniversary of the Nazi invasion in 1941--the campers acquitted themselves with special efficiency and fervor. Within minutes of the first alert at 0600 hours they were in formation, in full array, and ready to move out. The exercise was very realistic, with plenty of smoke and explosions--"even chemical weapons"--and the treacherous enemy was beaten back within the hour, after which the campers repaired to the mess halls for breakfast. The authors also report that residents of Dusheti themselves were startled out of sleep at the sound of the first sirens.

/9738

CSO: 1813/401

3 December 1986

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

AVIATION'S ROLE IN NATO CONVENTIONAL WAR SCENARIO

PM101117 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 86 Second Edition p 5

[Part two of two-part article by candidate of Military Sciences Colonel V. Alekseyev under the rubric "In the Staffs and Armies of Imperialist States": "'Conventional' Wars and Ways of Waging Them; 2. Air Force and Naval Operations"]

[Text] NATO strategists believe that without supremacy at sea modern troop transfers and the deployment of the NATO Allied Armed Forces will be impossible, and without air superiority it will be impossible for all branches of the Armed Forces to successfully carry out strategic operations.

The main ways in which the NATO Allied Air Forces are used operationally in a conventional war are air offense and air defense operations. Experience of annual exercises of the "Central Enterprise" of "Cold Fire" type shows that air offense operations are conceived as having extremely ambitious goals that graphically reflect the aggressive nature of this imperialist bloc: Destroying the enemy's main Air Forces and Air Defenses, inflicting deep strikes against its reserves, disrupting lines of communication, and disorganizing troop command and control. Air offense operations may be carried out within the framework of a strategic operation both at the start of and during military operations. Up to 80 percent of all combat-ready aircraft in a theater of military operations may be involved in an air offense operation.

The operation's main tasks are to gain (maintain) air superiority, provide direct air support for ground forces, and isolate the combat operation zone. The NATO command understands air superiority to be the achievement of a situation in the air (at a certain time and in a stipulated area) whereby its ground forces, Naval forces, and aircraft are able to successfully carry out their combat tasks. It is planned to ensure air superiority through aerial combat and strikes against airfields and enemy Air Force ground installations and Air Defenses. To this end it is planned to use cruise and ballistic missiles and F-111, F-15, F-16, F-4, and Tornado aircraft.

Providing direct air support is one of the most important tasks for tactical aviation. During the "Cold Fire" exercise between 150-250 flights a day were carried out on behalf of the Army Corps. Strikes against "enemy" ground forces and targets were carried out up to a depth of 50 km by A-10 and Alpha

jet ground-attack aircraft, Jaguar, Harrier, and Tornado fighter-bombers, F-16's, and other combat aircraft.

Isolating the combat operation zone within the framework of an air offense operation also carried out by tactical aviation means preventing the timely introduction into the fighting of the enemy's second echelon (reserves), limiting its troop maneuverability, and disrupting supplies of materiel.

It is planned to resolve the combat tasks facing NATO's aviation in an offensive operation by inflicting two or three massive strikes in several sectors. It is planned to involve most aircraft in the first strike in conjunction with cruise and ballistic missiles and reconnaissance-strike complexes. The main aim of the strike, carried out on the basis of a unified concept and plan, is to hit the enemy's most dangerous groupings--primarily its Air Defense and Air Force means and installations. Experience of NATO exercises in the Central European theater shows that there are two echelons--anti-air defense and strike--in the operational-tactical composition of an air grouping conducting a massive strike in a certain sector. The first echelon neutralizes the enemy's air defenses in the flight path of the second echelon aircraft, which resolve the main tasks of the operation.

The second and subsequent massive strikes are inflicted to reinforce and develop the results of the first.

Air defense operations, in the opinion of the NATO command, will be carried out with a view to repulsing massive enemy air strikes and providing cover for the main groupings of NATO troops and important military-economic, administrative, and political centers in the theater of military operations. It is believed that the implementation of operations will be promoted by the Allied Air Force organizational structure that has been created in the Central European theater of military operations--a structure which envisages centralizing control of both tactical aviation and air defense systems and subordinating them to a single commander. Thus, the commander of the NATO Allied Air Forces in this theater is simultaneously commander of the central air defense zone, and the commanders of the 2d and 4th Allied Tactical Aviation Commands are also commanders of their corresponding air defense regions.

Foreign military specialists believe that combining these jobs makes it possible to flexibly retarget tactical aviation for resolving both offensive and defensive tasks and makes it easier to organize cooperation between aircraft and ground-based Air Defense installations and to control them during operations. According to foreign press figures, in total the forces and means of the Central and Atlantic air defense zones, the national air defense systems of France, Spain, and Portugal, the military air defenses of the Northern and Central Groups of Armies [SGA I TSGA], and tactical aircraft from the 2d and 4th allied Tactical Aviation Commands and the National Air Forces of Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal may be involved in air defense operations in the Central European theater of military operations.

NATO headquarters has already planned the first operations by ground and Air Forces against the Warsaw pact states. The Western press has cited

calculations of a number of potential prime stationary and mobile targets located at depths of up to 800 km. The targets defined in most detail are those 300 km from the FRG border with the GDR and CSSR. It is noted that in a border strip up to 30 km wide on the territories of these socialist states around 830 mobile and more than 30 stationary targets (bridges, railroad stations, road junctions, warehouses, control centers, major electronic installations, and others) are planned as prime strike targets. It is planned to hit the aforesaid targets in this strip using ground forces and tactical aviation firepower. NATO specialists believe that at a depth of between 30-100 km there could be over 130 mobile and 50 stationary targets, and between 100-300 km there could be up to 420 mobile and 200 stationary targets vulnerable to strikes mainly by aircraft and reconnaissance strike complexes.

During strategic operations in a theater of military operations the NATO command plans to carry out Naval operations primarily with the help of the NATO strike fleet in the Atlantic. This—so the block command claims—is the most combat-ready and highly maneuverable operational formation of NATO Naval forces in the region. Its main tasks are to gain supremacy in the most important areas of the Atlantic and in the Norwegian and Barents Seas, on which the achievement of the aims of the strategic operation in the theater depends; to defend the "Atlantic Bridge," across which in a "crisis period" and during military operations troops from the strategic reserve, arms, and so forth would be transferred from America and Canada to Europe; to provide support for assault landings and participate in the defense of its own seaboard against assault landings; and to provide direct air and Naval support for the Bloc's ground forces in the North and Central European theaters.

The strike fleet's main combat formation is the carrier strike group, which usually comprises 3-4 multipurpose aircraft carriers, 1-2 antisubmarine aircraft carriers, and other types of ship. The Flattops can carry up to 330 warplanes, including 160 that are nuclear-capable. During exercises the main areas for aircraft carrier maneuvers are the Norwegian and North Seas and the Bay of Biscay. It is planned to allocate carrier strike groups offensive tasks: Inflicting mass strikes by deck-borne aircraft against groups of enemy ships with a view to routing them at sea or at base; providing support for ground forces in maritime sectors and for Marines during assault landings and combat operations ashore; and destroying and removing enemy submarines from the forward antisubmarine zone.

These tasks are rehearsed each year at exercises. This year they were rehearsed during the major "Northern Wedding '86" exercises in September. Around 35,000 servicemen, 150 surface ships and submarines, and hundreds of warplanes went into action in a region encompassing the Northeast Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Baltic. The exercises ended with a major assault landing on the Norwegian and Danish coasts.

During Naval operations great attention is devoted to the defense of sea lanes. In resolving this task it is planned to make extensive use not only of Naval (particularly carrier) forces, but also base patrol aircraft, tactical aviation, and AWACS aircraft.

Thus, alongside the expedited militarization of the United States and the entire NATO Bloc, the preparations for them to unleash and wage both nuclear and conventional wars are well under way. The adventurism of the U.S.-NATO strategic directives geared to inflicting massive deep strikes during offensive operations, gaining air superiority, and establishing supremacy at sea, is obvious. Accompanied by a whipping up of tension, this policy is based on dangerous delusions--an underestimation of the USSR and its allies and an undervaluation of their potential--born of technological arrogance.

As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, "Today it is simply suicidal to base relations between states on the illusion of achieving superiority in the terrible tools of destruction." Our country is putting forward proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons worldwide by the year 2000--proposals which wholly accord with the demands of the time. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact participants have submitted a range of measures for reducing Armed Forces and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. And that is the only path to peace and security.

/12913

CSO: 1801/24

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PAYS TRIBUTE TO PRC MARSHAL

PM041247 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General A. Kalyagin, retired, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board: "In the Service of the Revolution"]

[Text] News has come out of the PRC of the death of Marshal Liu Bocheng, a prominent military figure and one of the founders of the People's Liberation Army of China. As Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, emphasized at the funeral rally in Beijing, this is a great loss for the Chinese people.

Liu Bocheng also stays in the memory of Soviet people. He enjoyed the particular respect of those of us who were linked for long years with the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

I arrived in China in 1938 in a group of Soviet military advisers to assist that country in repulsing the aggression by Japanese militarism, and literally from the first days we heard of the talented military leader Liu Bocheng, commander of the 8th Army's 129th Division. His name was widely known even then. He was known in China as someone from a peasant family who gave up a civilian career and devoted himself to military matters, to fighting for a better lot for his people. He participated in the revolutionary movement as a young man, and in May 1926 he joined the CPC. In 1927 Liu Bocheng was one of the organizers and leaders of the Nanchang rebellion, which initiated the creation of the People's Liberation Army of China. From that moment Liu Bocheng's entire life was linked with the revolutionary army. The work on creating it and strengthening it organizationally demanded not only great courage and talent as a commander but also profound knowledge of military matters. That was why Liu Bocheng studied in Soviet military educational institutions for several years, from 1927 through 1930.

Then came more struggle and more fighting. Liu Bocheng was one of the heroes of the Chinese Red Army's Long March, whose participants walked approximately 12,000 km across the territory of 11 provinces and fought hundreds of actions against reactionary Kuomintang troops. Thanks to the heroism of the fighters

and commanders, the nucleus of the Chinese Red Army succeeded in moving its base to the northwest of the country. That strategic transfer of forces was executed under slogans of the active involvement of the CPC and its armed forces in the Chinese people's struggle against militarist Japan's aggression.

During the war years the troops under Liu Bocheng's command conducted many brilliant operations in the rear of the Japanese occupiers. As an eye-witness of those far-off events, I wish to point out that the 129th Division, which he commanded, was always distinguished by good training, high fighting spirit, cohesion, and boundless faith in its commander. It is very significant that, despite very hard and bloody fighting with the Japanese, the division's complement did not fall but, on the contrary, increased. It was reinforced by local inhabitants.

I met with Comrade Liu Bocheng at the time. I recall a conversation with him at a crossing of the Yellow River. Asked whether they would succeed in barring the way to the Japanese at the river, Liu Bocheng said firmly that his division would not let the invaders' troops pass. And so it was. The 8th Army divisions, formed on the basis of Chinese Red Army formations, put up a heroic resistance to the Japanese in heavy, bloody fighting. Liu Bocheng was one of the leaders of the famous operation which went down in history under the name of the "Battle of 100 Regiments." In August-October 1940, having repulsed Japanese punitive expeditions, 8th Army units began a broad offensive. Regions with a total population of some 5 million people lived were liberated. [as printed] Enemy losses totaled more than 20,000 officers and men,

Liu Bocheng also directed the troops' operations at the concluding stage of the war of resistance, when the Soviet Army was routing Japanese troops on the territory of northeast China. At that time formations under Liu Bocheng's command had liberated vast regions along the banks of the Yellow River.

The Japanese interventionists were routed. But the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, encouraged by the United States, attacked the liberated regions. Liu Bocheng's military talent was revealed in full in the battles of the revolutionary civil war. The troops under his command played an important role in the strategic offensive against the Kuomintang troops. He was among those who participated and triumphed in the famous battle of Huaihai. He drew up and carried out the victorious 1949 operations to cross the Yangtze in force and to liberate southwest China.

In subsequent years Liu Bocheng, who was promoted marshal in 1955, devoted considerable effort to strengthening the PRC's defense capability. Appointed in 1950 as chief of the People's Liberation Army Military Academy, he trained highly skilled command cadres. For more than 15 years he was deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Council.

Liu Bocheng was one of the organizers of the People's Liberation Army staff service and a prominent military theoretician. He wrote a number of works in the sphere of strategy, in which he developed the ideas of the Soviet military leaders Tukhachevskiy, Shaposhnikov, and Frunze as applied to Chinese conditions.

AFGHANISTAN

WEINBERGER 'LIES' ABOUT DRA WITHDRAWAL HIT

PM041153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Rejoinder": "Lie if You Must, But Keep Your Sense of Proportion"]

[Text] This ["Lie if You Must, But Keep Your Sense of Proportion"] is exactly what Chatskiy said to Repetilov, who had become an inveterate liar. More than 160 years have already passed since the time when A. Griboyedov wrote these words, but they have lost none of their topicality.

When the Soviet Union announced the precise timetable for the return of its six regiments from Afghanistan, Western propaganda pulled out all stops in its desire to slander this decision. Not surprising, since this step by the USSR was like a sharp knife driven into the side of those who will not even contemplate ending the undeclared war they are waging against the Afghan people, using the counterrevolutionary rabble as their tools. Because this step was an expression of the Soviet Union's goodwill and became possible under conditions of progress along the path of normalizing the situation in the DRA.

This is why even Pentagon chief Weinberger himself hastened to declare for everyone to hear that this decision by Moscow is nothing more than a propaganda ploy since, just before the return of the six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan, a similar number of Soviet troops were secretly transported there. Moreover, the U.S. cabinet secretary was not in the least perturbed by the fact that, given today's means of observation, it is impossible to secretly redeploy even a small number of troops over such long distances, let alone six regiments.

And now all six Soviet regiments have been brought back to the USSR. But ill-wishers in the West still carry on, playing the same old anti-Soviet tune. "There was no withdrawal at all: It was all a stage play, it was all for show!"--they go into hysterics. What nonsense--No, what lies: Stage play, show.... And what about the fact that everything that took place, the way Soviet servicemen were warmly sent off by the Afghans, and the way they were

ardently welcomed home, was extensively reported by television, radio, journalists, and photo reporters? And not just Soviet but also foreign ones, who had arrived especially for this purpose in Afghanistan.

How can one reply to all these nonsensical lies? Obviously, the only way would be to repeat after Griboyedov's hero: Lie if you must, gentlemen, since you cannot do anything else; lie, but do keep your sense of proportion....

/6662

CSO: 1801/43

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW ENVISAGES FURTHER TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM DRA

LD121919 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] A Radio Moscow observer now looks at the world comment on the Soviet leadership's decision to begin withdrawing six regiments from Afghanistan. This step by the Soviet Union has met with understanding and support from the socialist and most developing countries and the broadest circles of the world public. The progressive forces around the world have appreciated the Soviet decision. As for the reaction of those who are far from being friends of democratic Afghanistan, they have divided in their approach to the USSR's position. On the one hand the realistically-minded politicians in the West, who feel responsibility for the world's future, see the Soviet decision as a major favorable move capable of speeding up political settlement, giving it a fresh impetus, creating a favorable climate at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

On the other hand some politicians, for instance, officials in the White House and the State Department, have tried to belittle the importance of that decision. Moreover they have tried to question the sincerity of the USSR's intentions to return the six regiments home. Meanwhile Mikhail Gorbachev has said clearly that the Soviet troops will return to their permanent location in the Soviet Union so that everybody who wants to will be able to see this for himself. Our principle is always to act on our words. The Communist Party and the government have proved this with numerous actions in the international scene.

As for attempts to create a climate of mistrust and scepticism around the decision to withdraw part of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan, they are not new. It's for nearly 70 years now, since the first decree of the Soviet government on peace, that the USSR's peace proposals and initiatives have met with hysterical calls in the West not to believe the Russians. The Soviet Union has proved with action its firm commitment to the policy of peace. It's for more than one year that the Soviet Union has observed its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, thereby convincing ever more people around the world that it can and must be trusted. Regrettably Washington has so far failed to give an appropriate answer to the Soviet

leadership's decision on Afghanistan which is evidence of its goodwill. Meanwhile Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that as soon as a political settlement has been worked out the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be speeded up testifies to the fact that the Soviet decision is only the first step, which can be followed by a second and a third. Those who have been organizing and carrying out armed intervention in Afghanistan are expected to reciprocate by curtailing their interference. Otherwise the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in the lurch. Mikhail Gorbachev has said that those who encourage and fund the undeclared war against Afghanistan and those from whose territory that war is being waged must be aware of this.

/9738

CSO: 1812/17

AFGHANISTAN

'SOLDIERS OF PEACE' RETURN FROM AFGHANISTAN

PM221151 Moscow SOVetskaya Rossiya in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Special correspondent Stanislav Kosterin dispatch: "Thank You, Soldiers of Peace"]

[Text] Moscow-Kabul—Monday, 13 Oct, Sheremetyevo Airport. The Moscow-Kabul flight. A large group of Western news agency and newspaper representatives board the silvery Aeroflot liner along with our group of Soviet journalists. In our itineraries there is a single editorial assignment.

Let a fair, peaceful north wind carry the wings of our liner too. The publicity characteristic of our internal affairs is spreading increasingly widely to international affairs. Our state introduced the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing. Would you like to satisfy yourself that this is so? Well, our nuclear testing area is open to visits by Western press representatives.

In July Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking in Vladivostok, announced the Soviet Government's decision to bring back from Afghanistan to the motherland before the end of the year six regiments—one tank, two motorized rifles, and three anti-aircraft—together with their standard complement of equipment and weapons. These units will return to the areas in the USSR where they are permanently stationed. Would you like to satisfy yourself with your own eyes? By all means. This is why foreign correspondents are our fellow-travelers on this flight. They are afforded the same opportunities as ourselves to be present at the events concerning the return of the Soviet military units.

Military language is sparing: the redeployment of units. But we will transpose this to the language of peace which our Soviet leadership uses when speaking with peoples and governments. The withdrawal of six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan constitutes a new impulse toward lessening international tension, a new act of our country's goodwill.

It was not with malicious intentions that Soviet troops came into Afghanistan in December 1979 but at the request of the republic's government and in

accordance with the UN Charter. They came to help a friendly people defend the gains of the April revolution and its independence, since international reaction had unleashed an undeclared war against a state which had awoken to new democratic life.

The Soviet fighters took to heart their neighbor's request for help. They are honestly fulfilling their international and patriotic duty.

In Tashkent in April I had occasion to meet our fighters returning to the motherland. With what pride did they tell of their comrades' heroic deeds, at times even giving up their own lives in combat with bandits and fanatics sent from abroad to Afghanistan. They told of the growing power of Afghanistan's armed forces, with whose units they formed a shoulder to shoulder barrier on the borders of the republic. They told of the feeling of deep gratitude experienced by the Afghan people toward the Soviet people and the Soviet soldier.

The school of Afghanistan is a school of patriotism and internationalism. He who has been through it has become stronger in character and more mature. The soldier lads have grown in political wisdom beyond their years. And the most outstanding among them have become examples of heroism for our young people.

The regiments sound the signal to assemble. Their weapons are in their cases. The withdrawal of our units is a proposal to follow a peaceful initiative, to reduce outside counterrevolutionary interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

Our aircraft is in Kabul. At this time we are witnesses to a great event. The Afghan people will say farewell to the personnel of six Soviet regiments. They will say farewell to fighters. They will say farewell to their friends. Today they say to them: "Thank you, soldiers of peace!"

/9738

CSO: 1801/35

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA ON KONDUZ FAREWELL TO SOVIET SERVICEMEN

PM281221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 86 First Edition p 6

[A. Gorokhov, V. Okulov, and V. Paradnya dispatch: "With the Motherland in Their Hearts"]

[Excerpts] Konduz-Kabul--In the mornings a sunny haze hangs over Konduz--dazzling but, it being October, not very hot.

This morning, when our motherland will already have greeted the first tank regiment to leave the western part of Afghanistan, a motor rifle regiment is preparing to move from here, the provincial center in the north of the DRA. We believe that those rumbling tanks dispelled once and for all the day before yesterday the ill-intentioned fabrications in the West regarding the "mythical nature" of the combat units returning from the DRA. A real, powerful, far from imaginary regiment also stands before us today.

Movie cameras whirr and shutters click as foreign and Soviet correspondents gather at the farewell meeting for the regiment on the outskirts of Konduz. Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, came to see off the internationalists and delivered a speech, wishing the Soviet soldiers a safe journey. He presented them with a memorial banner and a sculpture symbolizing the combat fraternity of Soviet and Afghan servicemen. Afghan brothers-in-arms, women, young pioneers, and elders are here on the rostrums. The sendoffs in Konduz are another stage in the nationwide parting with some of the Soviet defenders of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The central newspapers in Kabul are bright these days. They are devoting whole pages to accounts of Soviet-Afghan friendship, its history--illuminated by the brilliance of V.I. Lenin and the perspicacity of Khan Amanullah--and the Soviet soldiers who have honorably fulfilled their international duty.

Words of heartfelt gratitude were on the lips of our Afghan brothers:

"With all our hearts we thank you, Soviet servicemen, and all the Soviet people whom you represent for the unselfish help you have given us at this difficult time and we cordially wish you a safe return to your homeland!"

"Even when we have returned home we will be on the alert and, if need be, we will not leave our friends in distress but will come to help the people of this neighboring country."

We would like to note once again that the return of some of the Soviet troops has become possible as the result of a certain stabilization of the situation in the DRA. Lieutenant General M. Sotskov, USSR Defense Ministry representative, noted in Kabul that the Afghan Army has gained experience and is now independently conducting combat operations, which increasingly are offensive in nature.

The guards servicemen marched ceremonially past the rostrum. The long-awaited command rang out: "To your vehicles!"

The armored personnel carriers and infantry combat vehicles garlanded with flowers and the artillery and anti-aircraft guns--equipment carrying people on it and embodying the fire power of the regiment--stretched out in a convoy.

The last few kilometers of the march and the joyful meeting on native soil lay ahead. But the memory of Afghanistan will not leave the soldiers' hearts. And just as last night our men dreamed of Caucasian villages, peasant houses beneath pointed poplars, and plant settlements in the Urals, when they are in their native land the hot Afghan sky, the rattle of dushman machinegun fire at night, and the frozen village boys with sandals on their bare feet near the mud walls in the brief February snow will no doubt burst into their dreams.

/6662

CSO: 1801/43

AFGHANISTAN

PAPER CARRIES FEATURE ON TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM300953 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 September 1986 First Edition carries on page 4 under the headline "Guys From Our City" a collection of letters written by three young servicemen from the city of Vladimir to their parents and brothers during their 2-year tour of duty with the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan. They repeatedly assure their relatives that there is no need to be concerned for their safety, as all they are doing is working, playing, and getting a suntan. However, one of the writers concealed from his mother the fact that he had been injured. The letters are followed by a report by correspondent Luiza Gladysheva on the homecoming of two of the servicemen on their demobilization from Afghanistan.

The remainder of the page is taken up with an unattributed review of a "political detective story" by G. Krotov and V. Timofeyev entitled "Holy Cause" [Svyatoye Delo], which is being prepared for publication at the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House. The story tells how "(Bakhadur) Singh, a young Indian lawyer, became a member of (Dal khals), the Sikh separatists' underground terrorist organization, against his will." He ends up in an Afgha dushman camp in Pakistan, where Sikh separatists are also trained. What he sees there changes his mind about the independent "state of Khalistan" and "makes him realize that it is necessary to fight against India's enemies."

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA REVIEWS PORTFOLIO OF DRA WAR HERO PROFILES

PM060935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by V. Verstakov under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union!":
"Portraits of Much-loved People"]

[Text] Because of journalistic ethics it is not very easy for me to review the following publication because it contains some of my own materials. On the other hand, personal involvement in the work gave me a rare opportunity to describe what usually remains unknown to the reader or viewer. And the theme is a special one...

I have before me a proof copy of a presentation set entitled "We Are Internationalists," published by the CPSU Central Committee publishing house "Plakat." The picture cards, in standard paper sheet size, show the smiling, serious, sometimes a little embarrassed faces of our young contemporaries, who have been awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and heroism shown in the performance of their internationalist duty in Afghanistan. To the right of the photographs are verses dedicated to the heroes, on the back of the picture cards are the servicemen's biographical details and a description of their exploits.

The presentation set currently contains 24 internationalist Heroes and there are plans to publish more.

I know from experience that readers are keenly interested in the question: What specifically do our "boys in Afghanistan" do to receive the title Hero of the Soviet Union? And their second question is: What are these people like in the everyday, ordinary sense, and is there a link between their character, way of life, and performance of their feat?

In my opinion there is a link, but more about that a little later. First, let us deal with the question "what do they do to receive the award."

The majority of the Heroes represented in the present publication have been awarded the highest distinction not for a single battle (flight or leadership of an operation), but for a number of battles, achievements, and wounds received. Wounds are not considered for their own sake, of course, but as a complicating factor which has been heroically overcome.

Fedor Pugachev, for example, served 2 and 1/2 years in Afghanistan. The company which he commanded often worked apart from the main forces--it carried out reconnaissance, encircled the enemy, and was encircled itself. In one such sortie Pugachev was seriously wounded, but after forbidding the radio operator to summon a helicopter he ordered his subordinates to put him in the armed personnel carrier and for 3 whole days led the company's operations. While wounded and on his back.

In Afghanistan Aleksandr Soluyanov had a reputation of being not just an invincible commander but a lucky one, too. They sent him on those missions on which you often have to do a little bit more than even assault troops can do. The soldiers trusted him unconditionally--him and his commander's luck. But then Aleksandr was wounded by two bullets at the same time. Soluyanov recalls this now with a smile:

"You should have seen how frightened my boys were! They dragged me to cover under the wheels of the armored personnel carrier, and crowded around me--so that a third bullet should not get me. They must have thought that without me they would be done for. We broke through the ambush somehow, even though outnumbered four to one"...

These and many similar episodes from the combat lives of Major Pugachev and Guards Major Soluyanov eventually won them the "Gold Star."

But there are also awards for specific, as it were, individual feats. Many of them posthumous. The publication includes Guards Sergeant Nikolay Chepik, Sergeant First Class Aleksandr Mironenko, Private Nikolay Anfinogenovich, and Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Demakov: With their last grenades they blew up the enemy surrounding them and themselves, too. Private First Class Aleksandr Koryavin from Zagorsk, a former tool maker at an electrical engineering plant, when already wounded, charged in the face of close-range automatic machine gun fire aimed at his commander.

Incidentally, the portraits of these heroes in the presentation set are special ones--they are drawings. These lads did not know that they were to become heroes, they did not like being photographed: Not one of them left behind a color photograph, and artist Vladimir Kabanov copied the faces of two of them from their photographs on their Komsomol cards.

But that is already part of the answer to the second question: about the lives that led up to their exploits.

I have met and still meet many of the servicemen, whose faces now look out from the pictures spread out on the table, when they are on duty, attending official ceremonies, and in everyday life. These people are good, unusual, and varied (in character), but not conceited, approachable and sociable, surprisingly frank, and almost all with a sense of humor. And a special asset--the ability to laugh at themselves.

I remember sitting once with an officer Hero at a protracted ceremonial meeting when he, almost in a whisper, suddenly began seething:

"The source of his heroism!... The source of his heroism!' I'll get up right now and tell them what the commander said to me before the battle...."

Fortunately he did not get up--his ability to laugh at himself prevailed again. But he could have...

The merit of the publication that I am writing about is that the photographers, journalists, and poets have shown the internationalist Heroes as they really are and described them (although, unfortunately, not all of them all of the time) without being bombastic or artificial.

Two of the Hero officers depicted in the publication are political workers. In Afghanistan, of course, the reality of combat, the enemy's subtle cruelty, the startling illiteracy and poverty of the people, and the almost daily, commonplace personal risk are a source of education and agitation. But political work is still necessary. Particularly the kind done there, for example, by Gennadiy Kuchkin, deputy commander of political affairs of a motorized rifle battalion. On one occasion his armored personnel carrier caught up with an Afghan Army subunit which had been sent to rapidly seal off a pass where a large gang was heading. The gang had gone but the convoy was still there: The road ahead had been mined and the subunit had no sappers. A few more minutes and the dushmans would be through the pass, wreaking havoc in the settlements in the valley. There was no time for agitation. Kuchkin simply asked his driver, Private Mikhaylov: "Well, Sasha, shall we help out?"--and their armored carrier passed the Afghan Army convoy and roared forward. At high speed mines usually detonate behind the rear wheels. That is what happened this time, too. After 200 meters there was an explosion and a back wheel came off, but the personnel carrier kept on going, and this convinced the Afghan soldiers faster and more surely than any words. They reached the pass in time.

I have already mentioned the second political worker Hero, Snr Lt Aleksandr Demakov. He covered the escape of his ambushed comrades and his last words over the radio were: "Commander! I have been wounded four times... I have one grenade left. Tell them back home: I die like a Soviet man." He died on his mother's birthday. He was her only son.

The "Plakat" staffers invited Faina Yegorovna to Moscow, showed her all the work, presented her with a portrait of her son, and told her what they had managed to find out about the last few minutes of his heroic life. And when the mother went home, to Verkh-ilmen village in Novosibirsk Oblast, she sent them a letter which included the following lines: "Thank you all for your warm reception and your good work. I thank you all for being there."

Nevertheless, what links the everyday life and the heroic exploit, the apparent ordinariness of the Heroes' former life and their imperceptible but completely real acquisition of moral strength for that step toward the summit of

courage? In my view it is the simplicity, integrity and sincerity of these people. After all, what sounded even in the joking words of the officer who somehow took and held a strategically important bridge with just a handful of men (the enemy outnumbered them 10 to 1 and were very well armed, furthermore), was not so much irony as integrity: For a true soldier a firm order carries more weight than any exhortations or explanations.

And you need love to take those steps toward the summit of courage: the heroes' love for their country, their own people, and the people's love for their heroes.

It is a good thing that the portraits of people we love will be with us now.

In conclusion, I would add, that the first print run will be 120,000 copies and that the set will be in the stores in October.

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

NEW SARANDOIY FESTIVAL DAY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD012218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Mikhail Leshchinskiy Video report from Afghanistan]

[Text] In Afghanistan a new festival—day of the Sarandoy, or people's militia—has been marked for the first time. This monument is one of the newest in the countryside near Kabul. It has been set up in honor of fallen fighters of the people's militia. Some 6,500 of them have perished in battles for the ideals of the revolution and for a happy future for the people. At any time of the year, at any time of day there is always a guard of honor here, there are always flowers. These flowers, together with the fact that there is now a road in Kabul named after the Sarandoy, and the very fact that this new annual festival has now been established are a manifestation of the love felt by the whole people for their own brainchild which has now replaced the former police apparatus of repression. [Video shows monument with wreaths against it, sentries on guard duty]

Just such feelings were displayed at the city stadium today by over 50,000 citizens. Those present included party and government leaders and representatives of democratic Afghanistan's public organizations. Two units which had most distinguished themselves were today awarded the recently-instituted title of heroic. Comrade Najibullah presented banners to personnel of these units. [Video now shows parade at Stadium, Afghan leadership and others, some looking like Europeans, on viewing stand, Najibullah presenting banner, infantry and mounted militia parading, followed by fire-fighting vehicles.]

The defense of the revolution is one of the most important tasks of the Sarandoy fighters, which in the past 6 months alone have taken part in over 2,000 operations against dushmans in which significant defeats have been inflicted on them. Even so, the people's militia have many other tasks too, connected inseparably with protecting the life and labor of the Afghan people, their homes, safety on roads and city streets, and countering sabotage, counterrevolution and their consequences. And it is for this reason, naturally, that this Day of the Sarandoy being marked for the first time in the country's history has turned out to be a festival which is truly of the people.

Now, comrades, I should like to introduce you to the man who was the first commanding officer of the regiment which today gained the title of Heroic, Major General Muhammad (Goleb)

[Begin (Goleb) recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation by Leshchinskiy] On our shoulder-straps is depicted an ear of wheat, symbolizing our life and the wellbeing of the people, all of which evokes the hatred of the dushmans and their masters. Our regiment alone has taken part in almost 700 operations against bandits and I can say with confidence today that their end is near. [Video now shows militia officer being interviewed in stadium, as parade continues in background, with more medium shots of militia troops marching with rifles.]

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

DRA PILOTS RECEIVE AWARD FOR HEROISM

LD051036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondent in Afghanistan Mikhail Leshchinskiy, over video]

[Text] Soviet orders of International Friendship were today handed over in Kabul in Officers of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan. This ceremony took place in the grounds of the central army museum. Our correspondent reports on the details. [Video shows shot of correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy standing in bright sunshine and pointing to a helicopter in camouflage paint and an upright-standing missile painted silver with what appears to be four medium-sized fins towards its nose, four small fins centrally positioned and four large fins at its base]

[Leshchinskiy] These are the grounds of the recently created central army museum of the DRA. Here on the strip you can see examples of military equipment, but the museum itself preserves the heroic story of the people's army which was created and which grew up in the fierce battles on the fields of the undeclared war.

At its very first steps, the revolution was essentially faced with aggression, encouraged and generously financed by international imperialism. But soviet internationalist servicemen stood shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the young army and for that reason, every section of the museum, each of its exhibits is at the same time a story of the birth of a tradition of military brotherhood and, of soldierly assistance.

A bright example of this is the feat of two commanders of helicopter-crews, of captains (Abdallah Takhir) and ('Abdallah Vasye). This feat took place on 12 March this year. News arrived at the control station of the Afghan helicopters flyers that a Soviet officer was severely wounded as a result of an attack by Dushmans in a remote mountain areas. A military task was set for the helicopter pair—save his life and evacuate him from the combat area. And, in difficult weather conditions high in the mountains, and under constant fire from the dushmans, this task was honorably executed by captains (Vasye) and (Takhir).

In accordance with USSR Supreme Soviet presidium decree, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DRA, comrade Mozhayev is presenting the orders of International Friendship to the Afghan airmen for the courage and valor shown in saving the life of the Soviet officer. [Video shows shots of award ceremony]

In an interview for the Vremya programme, the Afghan airmen asked to convey sincere gratitude to the Soviet government and to our whole people for the fraternal aid. [Video shows airmen speaking to hand-held microphone]. On the day we were unable to act any differently. After all, every Afghan knows that the Soviet Union came to assist our whole people. Soon, units of soviet servicemen will return home, the captains of the DRA airforce said, but the memory of their heroism and selflessness will always be sacred for us. [Video accompanying this report includes shots of the exterior and interior of the named museum, including some photographic and hardware exhibits. A group of military and civilians is seen to accompany presumably the USSR ambassador to the DRA, Mozhayev, as he views exhibits. There is a line up of Afghan and Soviet servicemen in their respective uniforms: a line of three MIG aircraft with a part view of the front half of a helicopter in the foreground, a mixed line up of tanks, armored personnel carriers and artillery; a profile shot of Mozhayev]

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV REPORTS ON CAPTURE OF TERRORISTS IN DRA

LD061851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; M. Leshchinskiy video report from Afghanistan]

[Text] The state security organs in Afghanistan have rendered harmless a group of terrorists that infiltrated Kabul from Pakistan.

[Leshchinskiy against video of eastern market, populous streets] You will agree that in such a big and populous city, where every street is a noisy eastern bazaar, it is very difficult to expose those who are sent by the enemy from among tens of thousands of vegetable suppliers, traders, and artisans who come here every day. It is clear to the initiated that general support and vigilance is imperative in this situation. Thus it was now, too: The security organs received a report from the wholesale market about unusual traders who had straw in onion sacks. A check on just one of the sacks explained everything: fuses, detonators, and a large quantity of explosives [video shows pile of sacks in market place, truck, Afghan soldier questioning some one, sack being tipped over to reveal straw and articles]

We continue this story from the investigation and confinement section [izolyator] of the State Security Department of Kabul province. This terrorist group, which infiltrated into Kabul from Pakistan, has been sent here. [video shows prison exercise yard, Afghans in national dress walking around yard, armed soldiers on roof behind barbed wire; Leshchinskiy, standing in middle of yard while prisoners circulate, shows photos to camera showing groups of young men] In addition to weapons and explosives, of course, these photographs were found on the bandits, which they took as a souvenir, I suppose, of their stay in Pakistan. In fact, it is in just such camps that they undergo instruction and pass through a complete course of terrorist training. They also had membership cards of the so-called Islamic society of Afghanistan: Each of these terrorists had a card like this [video shows card with Arabic writing, photo, stamp]

Ahead of them is a sentence, an investigation, but these bandits are already telling a great deal. This one is called Atekuma. He related how the group was given directly by U.S. and Pakistani instructors the task of penetrating

Kabul and, having gotten hold of people's militia or army uniforms, terrorizing the population, causing explosions in public places, killing activities, and wiping out their families. [video shows bearded individual speaking to microphone in exercise yard] Such was the idea, but the instructor failed to take account of the fact that the entire Afghan people would resist their proteges.

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW DESCRIBES ANTI-REBEL OPERATION IN DRA

LD090739 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Afghanistan by special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A large gang of dushmans trained by American instructors that infiltrated from neighboring Pakistan has been routed in Afghanistan.

[Video shows two helicopters landing in flat area fringed with mountains, village with damaged walls] We saw the crimes committed by the hirelings of imperialism and reaction once our television crew landed at the combat action area: devastated abandoned villages. The Afghan peasants fled so as not to serve the dollar warriors. The bandits had dug themselves in in what is usually called a green zone, right in amid the civilian population. They had occupied mountain passes in case retreat were necessary and hidden themselves in deep wells. To get the gangs out of their lairs was no easy matter.

[Video shows Seyful-Mulyukov sitting atop armored vehicle holding microphone and addressing camera, also positioned on top of vehicle, as it moves along road in barren terrain; an APC is visible following a little way behind; and a row of tracked vehicles is just visible drawn up on left side of road.] To avoid bloodshed, the Afghan commanders engaged the bandits' ringleaders in talks. [word indistinct] tried to persuade them to lay down their weapons, stop the bloody outrages on Afghan soil and return to a peaceful life. The dushmans replied to this with fire. And then long and bitter battles ensued. [Video now shows rockets or shells being launched from ground batteries or trucks--shot too distant to be sure. Cut to further clip of road shown earlier with tracked and wheeled heavy armoured vehicles drawn up in row with guns facing out from the road to what appears to be fairly flat terrain with high ground in distance. Some six or seven of these vehicles are visible. Tanker trucks are passing by along the road. Cut to brief clip shot from vehicle moving forward along dirt road up incline on barren terrain.] The fighters of the Afghan People's Army scored accurate hits on the dushman's nests, beating down their resistance. After the recent routing of bandit formations in the areas of Herat, Khost and Paghman, this was the biggest combat operation against the enemies of the April Revolution. The Afghan command had decided to completely clear the important strategic area around Kabul of dushman gangs.

[Video shows Seyful-Mulyukov standing in the open, with flat terrain behind, talking to Afghan officer. What appear to be maps are laid out on a table in front of them.] We are now at a command post of one of the sub-units of the Afghan people's Army which is conducting the operation in this locality.

Together with Soviet servicemen, Afghan units have routed dushman detachments infiltrated from Pakistan and equipped by the forces of imperialism, says Colonel (?Sadiq Binazai). We are in full control of the situation. The combat operation is coming to an end. Most of the bandits have been eliminated and their ringleader has been seized. Now we are clearing local villages of dushmans. The onslaught on the counterrevolutionaries is accompanied by measures to strengthen people's power at local level. But it is still too early to put away our weapons, says (?Sadiq Binazai). The undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan unleashed by the imperialists and their hirelings is still going on. Our soldiers and officers, having obtained combat experience from Soviet internationalist-servicemen, will be firm in defending the independence of their homeland and the gains of the April revolution.

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA; REBEL LINK WITH IRANIAN DRUG CRIMES

PM081135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Drug Trafficking"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Oct--Some 17,000 criminals involved in the illegal importation and distribution of drugs have been arrested in Iran between March and September this year. In total 14 metric tons of narcotics were confiscated from them. This was stated to an IRNA correspondent by (Seradzheddin Musavi), one of the leaders of Iran's "Islamic Revolution Committees."

Tehran newspapers report arrests of armed gangs of smugglers several times a week. Very often they are members of so-called "Islamic" groupings conducting subversive activity against neighboring Afghanistan. Thus, the granting of asylum and aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, whose gangs are mainly replenished with criminal elements, is doing immense damage to Iran itself.

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW: PREPARATIONS FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL UNDERWAY IN DRA

LD112227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; F. Seyful-MKulyukov, M. Leshchinskiy video report on preparations for departure of Soviet troops from DRA]

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] This road leads to the north of Afghanistan, to the border with our country. This is the most tense and vital route; the Afghan people call it the "road of life." Each kilometer is defended by Afghan and Soviet servicemen from raids by piratical gangs of the dushmans. For many drivers the road starts here, at this entrance. On Afghan soil there are many memorial sites connected with the people's centuries-old, stormy history. The road through the Salang Pass, which is depicted on this tablet, as it were, has absorbed the years and years of toil and struggle for a new democratic Afghanistan. Every Afghan and Soviet driver who has traveled along the mountain hairpin bends, over deep gorges, and up over the everlasting snows, knows well the price of this "road of life." [Video shows roadside shot of trucks and cars moving along a Highway; cut to shot from moving vehicle of more trucks, man in military uniform on guard at road intersection; shot of Seyful-Mulyukov standing in front of large stone tablet depicting the Salang Pass]

For nearly 200 drivers at this motor vehicle transport enterprise, one of the largest in the country, the route through the Salang proved to be the last of their lives. They fell under dushman bullets or were blown up on mines bearing the trademarks of Western arm manufacturers, and gave their lives protecting bread and fuel, school exercise books and building materials for the Afghan people. [Video shows row of trucks, close-up of drivers doing mechanical work; cut to close-up of a rough stone monument with an inscription in local language]

Said Jamaluddin, the head of the motor vehicle transport enterprise, sees the drivers off every day on their difficult journeys. [Video shows larger container trucks, Jamaluddin waving a vehicle on its way]

[Jamalludin--in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Our people, Said Jamaluddin says, are risking their lives all the time. War is not an abstract concept to them. A peaceful life--that is our hope, our goal, and that is why the Afghan people so highly value your country's peace-loving policy and its persistent efforts to deliver mankind from the threat

of a nuclear war and to quench all hotbeds of war on earth, including this region. We live in the center of Asia, but we now look to the north of Europe. We impatiently await good news from Reykjavik. There, at the Soviet-American summit meeting, vitally important and most acute problems of the present day for all people, including our people, are being discussed. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, the main thing for us now is to end the intervention of the forces of imperialism and reaction. In order to open the way to a political settlement, Moscow and Kabul are taking a bold step. On 15 October, the first Soviet units, which have helped us to defend Afghanistan's freedom and independence, will start to return home. And for some of them the way home is through the Salang pass.

[M. Leshchinskiy--Video shows correspondent standing holding microphone in front of a row of military vehicles which are being polished and cleaned by Soviet servicemen] we continue the report from the position of a Soviet anti-aircraft regiment. All personnel have now gathered here. Servicemen who have been at their outposts along the highways and opened up peaceful fields, villages, and industrial enterprises have come back. Their action stations have been taken up by Afghan servicemen who have gained experience with the Soviet internationalist soldiers.

The final preparations for the road home; and they appear to be such uncomplicated little problems--roads and areas have been asphalted, the roofs of barracks have been covered with fresh paint, and lawns have been carefully tended. That's the character of our soldier--to keep everything in order. [Video shows additional shots of men cleaning and sweeping and painting markings on ground.]

And now, comrades, I would like to introduce Deputy Commander for Political Matters [zampolit] of the Regiment Major (Prybytkov). Comrade Major, if you would.

[Prybytkov] Our regiment will soon be going back home, but here on Afghan territory an undeclared war against a friendly people at our southern border is still being waged by bands of imperialist reactionaries who are armed to the teeth. And that is why our Afghan brothers in arms are standing firmly in guard of Afghanistan's freedom and the gains of its revolution. Some of our servicemen are remaining for the time being. They will also be coming back home if the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is ended. [Video closes with shot of line of troops marching in twos from right to left of screen in front of covered armoured vehicles.]

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN TV PROGRAM ON PLUNDER, CORRUPTION AMONG REBELS

LD131350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Correspondent Boris Savodyan report from Kabul]

[Text] Television viewers in the Afghan capital recently saw on their screens a group of former chieftains of bandit formations who surrendered to the authorities. They recounted in detail how they underwent military training in Pakistan. There American and other instructors form gangs and teach them to kill. One of the former dushman chieftains, (Baz Muhamed Hamdar), spoke of the way of life current in the camp of the Afghan counterrevolution on Pakistani territory. (Baz Muhamed Hamda) says there is constant internecine fighting in the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionary emigration in Pakistan; it often spills over into open armed skirmishes over shares in the material aid coming in from abroad. It was constantly drummed into us that the alliance with other groupings had a temporary character, that they are our enemies. Plunder and corruption flourish in the Afghan counterrevolutionary bases in Pakistan--food, medicaments, and clothing coming in from other countries are appropriated by the chieftains of the groupings, and are then sold off, and this has led to the chieftains of the groups constantly getting richer; the rank-and-file members of the gangs, (Baz Muhamed Hamdar) said in conclusion, are tired of the arbitrary behavior of their chieftains, of robbery and violence. They want to break with the counterrevolution, return to their homeland and live a normal life. And they would do this if it were not for the various obstacles that the chiefs of the Afghan counterrevolution and the Pakistani authorities put in the way of them returning home.

/7051

CSO: 1801/22

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTAN INTRUSION—Kabul, 23 Oct (TASS)—Pakistan's charge d'affaires to Afghanistan was summoned today to the Afghan Foreign Ministry where a note of protest was read out to him, BAKHTAR News Agency has reported. The note said that, despite repeated warnings from the Afghan authorities, Pakistan was continuing provocations against the neighboring state. On 12 October, two Pakistani Air Force planes intruded into Afghanistan's air space and carried out a reconnaissance mission in the Urgun region that lasted forty minutes. The Afghan Government, the note pointed out, lodged a strong protest to Pakistan and demanded an immediate end to hostile actions. Otherwise, it said, all responsibility for their dangerous consequences would rest with the Pakistani side. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 23 Oct 86 LD] /9738

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS—[TASS report: "A New Crime"]—Kabul, 21 Oct—The Afghan counterrevolution has committed yet another crime. The BAKHTAR Agency reports that the bandits have again used chemical weapons in the course of a mortar attack against (Naziyanlay) and Shinwari Districts close to the border with Pakistan. More than 60 people, including old people, women, and children, were injured by the toxic substances contained in the shells which were made in the West. The counterrevolutionaries also fired rockets against civilian settlements in Spin Buldak District, which borders on Pakistan. They launched 18 surface-to-surface missiles. Some members of the population were injured and civilians' homes were destroyed. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5 PM] /6662

AFGHANS RETURNING FROM IRAN, PAKISTAN—Kabul, 21 Oct—Despite the obstacles erected by the Pakistani and Iranian authorities, a growing number of Afghans who left their motherland under the influence of hostile propaganda are returning home. Convinced of the falsity of counterrevolutionary slogans, 1,070 families from Iran and 364 families from Pakistan have returned to their native areas over the last six months. They have all received an opportunity to work for the sake of their people and revolution. Letters from compatriots in Pakistan and Iran continue to arrive at DRA party and government organs, BAKHTAR points out. They tell of the inhuman living conditions in the camps, which to all intents and purposes have been turned into prison torture-chambers. [TASS report: "Returning Home"] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 1 PM] /9738

CSO: 1801/35

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Dec 19, 1986